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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND
Liaison Detachment, HQ USARV
APO San Francisco 96375

ODCCS-LV (6)

11 19 April 1968

SUBJECT: Trip Report (28-68) - 1st Infantry Division,
17 April 1968.

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(14) Trip - 28-68

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(12) 4p.1

1. In response to a request from the Combat Service Support Group, LTC Harper visited the 1st Infantry Division on 17 April 1968, and the 1st Infantry Division Support Command on 18 April 1968, to discuss various aspects of logistical, medical, and chaplain functions.

2. The following persons were contacted:

Colonel Creel	-	CO, 1st Div Spt Comd
LTC Gray	-	XO, 1st Div Spt Comd
LTC Tisdale	-	CO, 1st Med Battalion
LTC Elias	-	Chaplain, 1st Inf Div
LTC Coffee	-	G4, 1st Inf Div
CPT Goriup	-	Med Svc Off, 1st Med Bn

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3. The following areas of interest were discussed:

a. The DA Board of Inquiry on the Army Logistics System (Brown Board), considered that the lack of explicit, comprehensive and detailed doctrine has lead to misconception and misunderstanding as to the roles played by the division G4, and the division support command commander. Is reorganization necessary? (USACDOSA).

b. Should all army divisions have an organic aero-medical evacuation capability? (USACDOMSA).

c. Determine the type of operational control of division chaplain personnel by the division chaplain. (USACDOCA).

4. In response to paragraph 3a, above, the Commanding Officer, Division Support Command, and the Division G4, gave the following information:

a. The support commander considers that current doctrine and organization for the operation of the DISCOM is adequate. He emphasized however, that junior staff officers must be trained to fully understand that the G4 is the planner and DISCOM the operating agency for logistical support. Tasking for division missions by the G4 must be processed thru the DISCOM staff and not directly to subordinate battalions of the DISCOM. The DISCOM

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commander stated that elimination of the G4, as proposed in alternate two of the CSSG fact sheet has considerable merit. The DISCOM commander considers the LOCC established by DISCOM as the focal point for all logistical operations and that it contributes to logistical planning through maintenance of records and reports. Therefore, he feels that the G4 could be an integral part of the LOCC under the command of DISCOM, and still fulfill all required functions. He compared this organizational concept with that of the division fire support element (FSE), which operates under the command of CO, Division Artillery, and performs the staff planning for division artillery support. In order to accomplish the mission assigned to a DISCOM, the commander recommends that the following changes to TOE be considered for worldwide application.

(1) Organize an LOCC staff element with sufficient personnel and equipment to operate twenty-four hours a day. It is strongly recommended that the position of LOCC Chief be in the grade of LTC.

(2) Provide within the DISCOM S3 section, the capability to operate a TOC on a twenty-four hour basis.

(3) Add the following to the TOE of the DISCOM Headquarters Company:

(a) An Executive Officer

(b) Company Motor Sergeant

(c) Increase the cooks in order to operate a twenty-four hour transient mess.

(4) Provide personnel, with material handling equipment to operate a division ammunition supply point.

(5) Authorize a CMI team in TOE: In order for a CMI team to be effective the personnel must be well qualified senior NCO's, consequently the only personnel who are qualified are the staff and section leaders from the division maintenance battalion. The practice of detailing these personnel to the CMI team however, degrades the work performance of the maintenance battalion.

(6) Recognize in TOE, that whether the term is base camp security or rear area defense, the mission is a continuing requirement regardless of the environment or level of conflict. The DISCOM requires a staff section in TOE with sufficient personnel and communications to coordinate this activity with assigned, attached, and tenant organizations.

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(7) Provide trained personnel in TOE that can operate helicopter re-fueling/rearming points.

b. Response from the Division G4: The Division G4 stated that current doctrine and organization with some exceptions, is being followed within the 1st Infantry Division. One exception is that because of additional requirements placed on the G4 section e.g., reports of survey, real estate, buildings, etc., the G4 section has been authorized an augmentation of four officers to the TOE.

5. In response to paragraph 3b above, the CO, Medical Battalion, and Division Surgeon's Office, provided the following information: Divisions should be authorized organic aero-medical helicopters, using the same rationale as that utilized for the organic ground ambulances. The key factor in favor of organic aero-medical helicopters is responsiveness and the ability of the CO, Medical Battalion to control the helicopter evacuation in a tactical situation. The CO, Medical Battalion, stated that because of different Standing Operating Procedures between aero-medical companies, the division is often required to adjust evacuation policies as aero-medical support is changed. Organic helicopters would eliminate this inconsistency in evacuation methods. The CO, Medical Battalion, also considers that an organic aero-medical helicopter section should include an LOH-6A helicopter to be utilized in transporting doctors from one location to another, transportation of critical medical supplies and for use as a command and control facility by the medical battalion commander. The commander also feels that helicopters added to TOE for medical evacuation must be identified as such, and used solely for that purpose.

6. The division Chaplain provided the following information in response to the area of interest in paragraph 3c above. The chaplain stated that, with the concurrence of the Commanding General; 1st Division Chaplains are not considered unit chaplains, but rather they are thought of as assistant division chaplains, with each brigade containing a proportionate share of the chaplain pool. Division chaplains are thus moved from unit to unit on a as required basis. He also believes that a chaplain should not identify with one organization, because this has a tendency to reduce his effectiveness when operational requirements dictate a reallocation of chaplains.

Richard L. Green
DONALD L. GREEN
LTC, GS (EN)
Senior Liaison Officer

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